



















PART I

WHAT ARE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND  
MARKETING QUOTAS?

## Acreage Allotments in Brief

"Acreage allotments" are one of the methods used by the Secretary of Agriculture to help bring the supply of a basic commodity<sup>1/</sup> in line with requirements whenever one of these crops is, or is likely to be, in surplus supply. They seek to achieve this goal in a manner which gives each farmer a fair share, generally spreading the burden of readjustment equitably among all farmers. The name "acreage allotment" is derived from the fact that this fair share, or allotment, is expressed in terms of a specific number of acres.

The specific way in which acreage allotments operate to bring about this readjustment in supply depends upon whether they are used with or without marketing quotas.

When used without marketing quotas, acreage allotments represent the maximum acreage that each individual farmer may harvest and still obtain price support. Acreage allotments generally have been used without marketing quotas for only three of the basic commodities--wheat, corn, and rice. Legislation requires the Secretary to proclaim acreage allotments for these commodities each year regardless of the supply, unless he dispenses with allotments under his emergency powers.

When used with marketing quotas, acreage allotments serve a double purpose. They are the basis for determining the amount that each farmer may market or have available for market without penalty. They also represent the maximum acreage that a farmer may harvest and still obtain price support. Acreage allotments may be used in conjunction with marketing quotas for all the basic commodities except corn. Their use with quotas is discussed under "Marketing Quotas in Brief."

Conditions under which the Secretary can use acreage allotments without marketing quotas for the basic commodities are contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and are summarized in Part II. The Secretary does not need producer approval to use allotments by themselves as he does when they are used in conjunction with marketing quotas.

Briefly, this is the way in which acreage allotments by themselves serve to readjust supplies:

1. Farm acreage allotment - An acreage allotment is established for each eligible farm. This step involves (a) establishing a national

1/ Acreage allotments may be used also for nonbasic commodities. However, they have been used only to a limited extent for nonbasics. This summary is limited to a discussion of their application to the basic commodities.

objective in the form of a national acreage allotment for all farmers (acreage allotment in the commercial producing area in the case of corn), and (b) apportioning (dividing) this national acreage allotment into acreage allotments for individual farms. The method used in making this division differs from commodity to commodity. The national acreage allotment generally is set at a level which on the basis of average yield per acre will result in a new crop, together with carryover from the old crop and imports, sufficient to meet expected needs--domestic, exports, and required carryover stocks.

2. Price support eligibility - Any farmer who knowingly exceeds his farm acreage allotment becomes a noncooperator and as such is denied price support on the entire crop of that commodity produced on the farm on which he fails to cooperate.

The extent to which acreage allotments when used without marketing quotas readjust supplies to the desired level depends largely on three factors:

1. Extent to which farmers cooperate - Participation in the acreage allotment program is voluntary. A producer who knowingly exceeds his acreage allotment when only acreage allotments are in effect merely becomes ineligible for price support. He is not assessed any penalty such as that he must pay when marketing quotas are in effect. Voluntary participation is one of the major reasons why acreage allotments are not as effective as marketing quotas in readjusting supplies.

2. Actual yields - There are two points in the acreage allotment operation where the yield can affect the readjustment operation. As indicated above, the national acreage allotment (which serves as the basis for determining the size of the farm acreage allotment) generally is that acreage which with average yields will produce the desired crop. Furthermore, a farmer can market the entire production from his farm acreage allotment. This means that if actual yields are above average, the objective is exceeded; if yields are less than average, the objective is not reached.

3. Minimum national acreage allotments - For example, in the case of wheat the national acreage allotment cannot go below 55 million acres. This minimum can limit the extent to which the national acreage allotment and, in turn, wheat production may be adjusted downward. In 1955, in the absence of the minimum, the national wheat acreage allotment would have been only 19 million acres.

Acreage allotments are an integral part of the price support program rather than a completely independent operation. A price support program can be, and frequently is, operated without the use of acreage allotments. However, under existing legislation an acreage allotment operation is not undertaken unless at the same time a price support program is in operation for that commodity.

## Marketing Quotas in Brief

Marketing quotas are the principal method used by the Secretary of Agriculture to help bring the supply of a basic commodity other than corn in line with requirements whenever the supply of the commodity becomes or is likely to become excessive. They seek to achieve this objective in a manner which gives each farmer a fair share or quota of the total quantity that may be marketed or be available for marketing without penalty.

The specific conditions under which marketing quotas must be proclaimed and how they are put into operation are prescribed in detail in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and summarized in Part II. The Act contains separate provisions for each commodity, because the conditions under which each of the basic commodities is produced and marketed differ so widely. These provisions require the Secretary to proclaim quotas under certain supply or other conditions, except when he dispenses with quotas under his emergency powers. Marketing quotas remain in effect, however, only when approved by at least two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum. Once approved, quotas apply to all farmers except those specifically exempt under the marketing quota regulations.

Marketing quotas seek to bring supplies in line with requirements by regulating the quantity that each individual farmer and all farmers combined may market, or have available for marketing, during the season without payment of penalty.

They operate to regulate the quantities marketed or available for marketing in this way:

1. Farm acreage allotment - An acreage allotment is established for each eligible farm. This step generally involves (a) establishing a national objective in the form of a marketing quota for all farmers, and (b) apportioning (dividing) this national marketing quota into acreage allotments for individual farms. The method used for making this division varies between commodities. This national marketing quota generally is set at a level which, after allowing for stocks of old crop carried over into the marketing quota year and imports, will provide a total supply of the commodity adequate to meet all expected needs--domestic, exports, and required carryover stocks.

2. Farm marketing quota and marketing quota penalties - The farm acreage allotment serves as a basis for determining the farm marketing quota. Any farmer who exceeds his farm marketing quota must pay a specified penalty on this excess, unless he takes steps authorized by law to withhold the excess from market.

3. Price support eligibility - This farm acreage allotment also is the maximum acreage of the commodity that each farmer may harvest if he wishes to be a cooperator for price support purposes.



4. Price support level - The level of price support is affected by whether producers approve or disapprove marketing quotas. If producers disapprove marketing quotas, the price support level for co-operators is reduced to 50 percent of parity in the case of cotton (upland and extra long staple), wheat, rice, and peanuts, and price support is prohibited in the case of tobacco.

In general, producers in the past have voted in favor of those marketing quotas proclaimed. Producers also generally have stayed within their allotments.

The extent to which the marketing quota readjusts supplies to the desired levels depends largely upon two factors:

1. Actual yields - There are at least two points in the marketing quota operation where yield can affect achievement of the marketing quota objective. In determining the size of the farm marketing quota, it first generally is necessary to establish a national acreage allotment for all farms at a level which, on the basis of average yields, will produce the quantity needed from the new crop. Also, generally speaking, the farm marketing quota--that is, the amount that a farmer may market or have available for marketing without penalty--is based on what he produces on his farm acreage allotment. This means that if actual yields are larger than average, the new crop production thus exceeds the marketing quota objective.

2. Minimum marketing quotas - For four of the basics (cotton, wheat, rice (for 1956 only), and peanuts), the law specifies a certain minimum level below which the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment cannot go. These minimums thus can limit the extent to which total marketings may be readjusted downward. When in effect, as they were for cotton, wheat, and peanuts in 1955, they preclude the complete adjustment in supplies which otherwise would occur if there were no minimums.

It is important to note that marketing quotas are an integral part of the price support program rather than a completely independent operation. Price support programs for the basic commodities have been operated in certain crop years without the use of marketing quotas. However, a marketing quota operation under present law cannot be conducted unless a price support program is in operation for the commodity at the same time. The close relationship between marketing quotas and price support is indicated by the fact that a producer who knowingly exceeds his farm acreage allotment under the marketing quota program is ineligible to obtain price support. Furthermore, if producers disapprove marketing quotas, price support is prohibited in the case of tobacco and is reduced to 50 percent of parity for the other basics.

PART II

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND  
MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS

CORN: Summary of Major Acreage Allotment Provisions<sup>1/</sup>

		: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
<u>When Required</u>		
1. When proclaimed	Every year, unless the Secretary dispenses with allotments under his emergency authority.	
2. Emergency authority to terminate	The Secretary may terminate allotments when necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.	
3. Latest date for proclaiming acreage allotments	February 1 of the crop year for which acreage allotments will be in effect.	
4. Coverage	Applies only to farmers located in commercial corn-producing area.	
<u>Level at Which Established</u>		
1. National acreage allotment for commercial corn-producing area	The number of acres in the commercial corn-producing area which, when multiplied by the average yield of corn per acre (in bushels) in such area in the 5 preceding years (adjusted for abnormal weather), will make available a normal supply of corn after allowing for estimated imports, carryover of old crop corn, and corn production in the noncommercial area in the crop year for which acreage allotments will be in effect.	
2. Steps taken in establishing farm acreage allotments:		
a. County acreage allotments	The national acreage allotment for the commercial corn-producing area is apportioned to counties in the commercial corn-producing area on the basis of the acreage seeded and diverted from corn under previous adjustment programs in each such county in the 5 preceding years, adjusted for abnormal weather, for trends in acreage, and for the promotion of soil conservation practices.	
b. Farm acreage allotments	The county acreage allotment is apportioned to farms in the county using these standards: Tillable acreage, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography.	

CORN (cont'd)

	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
3. Authority to increase	The Secretary may increase allotments when necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.
<u>Special Provisions for New and Small Farms</u>	No mandatory minimum allotment or new farm provisions.
<u>Definitions</u>	
1. Normal supply	Estimated corn exports for the marketing year in which acreage allotments will be in effect and estimated domestic consumption of corn for the preceding marketing year plus 15% of the total for a carry-over allowance. The Secretary may make adjustments he determines necessary for trends in consumption and unusual conditions.
2. Commercial corn-producing area	(a) All counties in which average production of corn (excluding corn used as silage) during the preceding 10 calendar years, after adjustment for abnormal weather conditions, is 450 bu. or more per farm and 4 bu. or more per acre of farmland in the county. (b) All counties bordering on a county which qualifies under (a) above if the Secretary finds that the county or a minor civil division within the county is producing and will likely produce corn in comparable quantities during the year for which the area is determined.
<u>1/ There is no authority for corn marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.</u>	



EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON: Summary of Major Marketing  
Quota Provisions

		:	MARKETING QUOTAS
<u>When Required</u>			
1. When proclaimed			When, not later than Oct. 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply exceeds the normal supply by more than 8%, he must proclaim marketing quotas for the extra long staple cotton crop produced in the following year, unless he dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority.
2. Emergency authority to terminate			The Secretary may terminate quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency, meet a material increase in export demand, make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of extra long staple cotton.
3. Latest date for proclaiming quotas			Oct. 15 preceding the crop for which quotas will be in effect.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>			
1. National marketing quota			The number of bales of extra long staple cotton required to make available a normal supply for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect after allowing for the estimated amount of extra long staple cotton carried over into the marketing quota year and estimated imports. It cannot be less than the larger of 30,000 bales or 30% of estimated domestic consumption of extra long staple cotton for the marketing year in which the proclamation is issued.
2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas:			
a. National acreage allotment			The number of acres of extra long staple cotton which, when multiplied by the national average yield of extra long staple cotton per acre in the 5 preceding years, will produce a quantity of extra long staple cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

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|------------------------------|--|
| b. State acreage allotments  | The national acreage allotment is apportioned to States on the basis of the average acreage planted to extra long staple cotton in each State in the 5 preceding years (excluding 1949) adjusted for abnormal weather.   |
| c. County acreage allotments | The State acreage allotment (less a reserve for small or new farms, to correct inequities in farm allotments and to prevent hardship, and for adjusting county allotments due to trends in acreage and abnormal conditions affecting plantings) is apportioned to counties on the basis of the average number of acres planted to extra long staple cotton in each county in the 5 preceding years adjusted for abnormal weather.                  |
| d. Farm acreage allotments   | Several bases are used. See instructions issued by the Department for details.   |
| e. Farm marketing quotas     | Actual production from the total extra long staple cotton acreage on the farm less the farm marketing excess. Farm marketing excess is equal to the normal production of the acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment; however, the excess cannot be larger than the amount by which the actual production of the farm exceeds the normal output of the farm acreage allotment, if the producer satisfactorily establishes such production. |
| 3. Authority to increase     | Secretary may increase when necessary to meet a national emergency, meet a material increase in export demand, make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of extra long staple cotton.  |

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Referendum Facts

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|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Latest date for holding | Dec. 15 preceding the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect. |
| 2. Announcement of results | Within 30 days after the referendum.                                    |

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON (cont'd)

		MARKETING QUOTAS
3. Persons eligible to vote		Any farmer producing a designated variety of extra long staple cotton in a designated county in the year in which the referendum is held.
4. Alternatives voted on		Quotas for 1 year; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas		Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.
<u>Marketing Quota Penalty Facts</u>		
1. Size of penalty		The higher of 50% of the June 15 parity price or 50% of the support price.
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas		Cotton produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is not subject to marketing quotas under certain conditions.
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid		Farm marketing excess. For definition, see farm marketing quotas.
4. Payment of penalty		Farmer pays entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by buyer on each pound of extra long staple cotton not identified as penalty free.
<u>Special Provisions for New and Small Farms</u>		
1. New farms		Part of State and county reserves may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms--farms on which extra long staple cotton has not been planted during any of 3 preceding years. Allotments to new farms are made on a basis similar to that for old farms, except extra long staple cotton history.
2. Small farms		No mandatory minimum allotment provisions. However, State and county acreage reserves may be used to adjust allotments for small farms.
<u>Definitions</u>		
1. Normal supply		
a. For determining when marketing quotas required		Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which the proclamation is issued plus 30% for carryover allowance.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON (cont'd)

:

MARKETING QUOTAS

b. For determining  
size of national  
marketing quota

Estimated domestic consumption and ex-  
ports for the marketing year in which  
quotas will be in effect plus 30% for  
carryover allowance.

1/ Acreage allotments are used for extra long staple cotton under the  
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are  
proclaimed.

UPLAND COTTON: Summary of Major Marketing Quota Provisions<sup>1/</sup>

		:	MARKETING QUOTAS
<u>When Required</u>			
1. When proclaimed			When, not later than Oct. 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply exceeds the normal supply, he must proclaim marketing quotas for the upland cotton crop produced in the following year, unless he dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority. (For example see Part IV.)
2. Emergency authority to terminate			The Secretary may terminate quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency, meet a material increase in export demand, make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of upland cotton.
3. Latest date for proclaiming quotas			Oct. 15 preceding the crop for which quotas will be in effect.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>			
1. National marketing quota			The number of bales of upland cotton required to make available a normal supply for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect after allowing for the estimated amount of upland cotton carried over into the marketing quota year and estimated imports. It cannot be less than the smaller of 10 million bales or 1 million bales less than the estimated quantity of upland cotton consumed domestically and exported for the marketing year in which the proclamation is issued.
2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas			
a. National acreage allotment			The number of acres of upland cotton which, when multiplied by the national average yield per acre of upland cotton in the 5 preceding years, will produce a quantity of upland cotton equal to the national marketing quota.



UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

b. State acreage  
allotments

The national acreage allotment is apportioned to States on the basis of the average acreage planted to upland cotton in each State in the 5 preceding years (excluding 1949) adjusted for abnormal weather. It cannot be less than the smaller of 4,000 acres or the highest acreage planted to upland cotton in a State in any 1 of the last 3 years.

c. County acreage  
allotments

The State acreage allotment (less a reserve for small or new farms, to correct inequities in farm allotments and to prevent hardship, and for adjusting county allotments due to trends in acreage and abnormal conditions affecting plantings) is apportioned to counties on the basis of the average number of acres planted to upland cotton in each county in the 5 preceding years (excluding 1949) adjusted for abnormal weather.

d. Farm acreage  
allotments

Several bases are used. See instructions issued by Department for details.

e. Farm marketing  
quotas

Actual production from the total upland cotton acreage on the farm less the farm marketing excess. Farm marketing excess is equal to normal production of acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment; However, excess cannot be larger than the amount by which the actual production of the farm exceeds the normal output of the farm acreage allotment, if producer satisfactorily establishes such production.

3. Authority to increase

The Secretary may increase when necessary to meet a national emergency, meet a material increase in export demand, make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of upland cotton.

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Referendum Facts

1. Latest date for  
holding

Dec. 15 preceding the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect.

2. Announcement of  
results

Within 30 days after the referendum.

UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

	MARKETING QUOTAS
3. Persons eligible to vote	Any farmer producing upland cotton in the year in which the referendum is held.
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for 1 year; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.
<u>Marketing Quota Penalty Facts</u>	
1. Size of penalty	Fifty percent of the June 15 parity price.
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas	Cotton produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is not subject to marketing quotas under certain conditions.
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid	Farm marketing excess. For definition, see farm marketing quotas.
4. Payment of penalty	Farmer pays entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by the buyer on each pound of cotton not identified as penalty free.
<u>Special Provisions for New and Small Farms</u>	
1. Small farms	Farm acreage allotment cannot be less than smaller of 5 acres or highest number of acres planted to upland cotton in past 3 years if acreage permits and minimum allotments are in effect for county.
2. New farms	Part of State and county reserves may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms--farms on which cotton has not been planted during any of 3 preceding years. Allotment to new farms made on basis similar to that for old farms except cotton history.
<u>Definitions</u>	
1. Normal supply	
a. For determining when marketing quotas required	Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which proclamation is issued plus 30% for carryover allowance.

UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

:

MARKETING QUOTAS

b. For determining  
size of national  
marketing quota

Estimated domestic consumption and ex-  
ports for the marketing year in which  
quotas will be in effect plus 30% for  
carryover allowance.

1/ Acreage allotments are used for cotton under the Agricultural  
Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are proclaimed.



UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

	MARKETING QUOTAS
3. Persons eligible to vote	Any farmer producing upland cotton in the year in which the referendum is held.
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for 1 year; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.
<u>Marketing Quota Penalty Facts</u>	
1. Size of penalty	Fifty percent of the June 15 parity price.
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas	Cotton produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is not subject to marketing quotas under certain conditions.
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid	Farm marketing excess. For definition, see farm marketing quotas.
4. Payment of penalty	Farmer pays entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by the buyer on each pound of cotton not identified as penalty free.
<u>Special Provisions for New and Small Farms</u>	
1. Small farms	Farm acreage allotment cannot be less than smaller of 5 acres or highest number of acres planted to upland cotton in past 3 years if acreage permits and minimum allotments are in effect for county.
2. New farms	Part of State and county reserves may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms--farms on which cotton has not been planted during any of 3 preceding years. Allotment to new farms made on basis similar to that for old farms except cotton history.
<u>Definitions</u>	
1. Normal supply	
a. For determining when marketing quotas required	Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which proclamation is issued plus 30% for carryover allowance.

UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

		:	MARKETING QUOTAS
b. For determining size of national marketing quota	Estimated domestic consumption and ex- ports for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect plus 30% for carryover allowance.		
<u>1/</u> Acreage allotments are used for cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are proclaimed.			

PEANUTS: Summary of Major Marketing Quota Provisions<sup>1/</sup>

: MARKETING QUOTAS	
<u>When Required</u>	
1. When proclaimed	Between July 1 and Dec. 1 of each calendar year the Secretary must proclaim the national marketing quota for the next crop of peanuts regardless of the supply, unless the Secretary dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority.
2. Emergency power to terminate	Secretary may terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency, meet a material increase in export demand, make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of peanuts.
3. Latest date for proclaiming quotas	Not later than November 30 preceding the crop for which quotas will be in effect.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>	
1. National marketing quota	The average number of tons of peanuts harvested for nuts in the 5 preceding years adjusted for current trends and prospective demand. It cannot be less than a level which would provide a national acreage allotment of 1,610,000 acres.
2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas:	
a. National acreage allotment	The number of acres of peanuts which, when multiplied by the national average yield of peanuts per acre in the 5 preceding years (adjusted for trends in yields and abnormal conditions), will produce a quantity of peanuts equal to the national marketing quota. It cannot be less than 1,610,000 acres.
b. State acreage allotments	The national acreage allotment (less a reserve for new farms) is apportioned to States on the basis of each State's share in the national acreage allotment in the preceding year.
c. County acreage allotments	Use of county acreage allotments is optional when recommended by State ASC Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture. (Currently, county allotments are not used.)

PEANUTS (cont'd)

MARKETING QUOTAS	
d. Farm acreage allotments	The State acreage allotment is apportioned to farms in the State on the basis of their past acreage of peanuts, taking into consideration previous allotments; abnormal conditions; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of peanuts; crop rotation practices; and soil and other physical factors affecting peanut production.
e. Farm marketing quotas	Actual production of the farm acreage allotment. No quota is established for any farm on which acreage harvested for nuts is one acre or less.
3. Authority to increase	The Secretary may increase when necessary to meet a national emergency, meet a material increase in export demand, make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of peanuts. Whenever the Secretary determines that the supply of any type is insufficient to meet demand for cleaning and shelling at prices at which CCC may sell its stocks of such peanuts, he must increase acreage allotments for States producing that type of peanuts; however, allotment for any State may not be increased above 1947 harvested acreage.
<u>Referendum Facts</u>	
1. Latest date for holding	Dec. 15 preceding the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect.
2. Announcement of results	Within 30 days after the referendum.
3. Persons eligible to vote	Any farmer producing the crop of peanuts harvested prior to the referendum.
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for 3 years; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.
<u>Marketing Quota Penalty Facts</u>	
1. Size of penalty	Fifty percent of loan rate in marketing quota year.

PEANUTS (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

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|---|--|
| 2. Farms exempt from marketing quota                              | Farmers with acreage harvested for nuts of 1 acre or less. Peanuts produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station.         |
| 3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid                         | Quantity harvested for nuts and marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota; however, the penalty may be prorated over the entire crop marketed for nuts.         |
| 4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed | Disposition of excess in manner whereby it cannot be marketed (hogging off, plowing under, etc.) Producer has reasonable time prior to harvest to adjust production. |
| 5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed                    | First buyer pays pro rata share of total penalty each time a farmer markets a portion of his total crop and deducts the payment from the proceeds to the farmer.     |

Special Provisions for New and Small Farms

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|----------------|---|
| 1. New farms   | Not to exceed 1 percent of national acreage allotment must be apportioned to new farms (those on which peanuts were not produced during any of the 3 preceding years) on the basis of peanut-producing experience and factors used for old farms--other than past acreage and allotments. |
| 2. Small farms | Farms with acreage harvested for nuts of 1 acre or less are not subject to marketing quotas.  |

1/ Acreage allotments are used for peanuts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are proclaimed.



RICE: Summary of Major Marketing Quota and  
Acreage Allotment Provisions

When Required	MARKETING QUOTAS	ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
1. When proclaimed	When, not later than December 31, Secretary determines that the total supply exceeds the normal supply by more than 10%, he must proclaim marketing quota for the rice crop produced in the following year, unless he dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority. (For example see Part IV.)	Every year, unless the Secretary dispenses with allotments under his emergency authority.
2. Emergency authority to terminate	Secretary may terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency; meet a material increase in export demand; make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of rice.	Secretary may terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.
3. Latest date for proclaiming	Dec. 31 preceding crop year for which marketing quotas will be in effect.	Dec. 31 preceding crop year for which acreage allotments will be in effect.
Level at Which Established		
1. National	A national marketing quota is not determined. Instead, a national acreage allotment is computed, using the same formula as when only acreage allotments are in effect.	The number of acres of rice which, when multiplied by the national average yield of rice per acre in the 5 preceding years, will produce a new crop together with the number of bags of old crop rice carried over into the marketing quota year equal to a normal supply. Allotment for 1956 crop cannot be less than 85% of 1955 allotment. (For example see Part IV.)

RICE (cont'd)

	MARKETING QUOTAS	ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas and farm acreage allotments		
a. State acreage allotments	National acreage allotment (less reserve of not to exceed 1% for old farms with inadequate allotments because of insufficient State or county allotments or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding 5 years) is apportioned to States on basis of average number of acres planted in each State to rice in 5 preceding years (plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment programs) adjusted for trends in acreage.	
b. Farm acreage allotments	Two general bases for establishing farm acreage allotments are provided. The history of farm basis is used only when recommended by ASC State Committee and approved by the Secretary.	

History of the producer basis - The State acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 3 percent for new producers) is apportioned to farms within the State using these standards: Past production in the State of rice by the producer on the farm, taking into consideration acreage allotments previously established for the producer; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice.

History of the farm basis - The State acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 3% for new farms plus a reserve of not to exceed 5% for making adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage and for abnormal conditions affecting plantings) is apportioned to counties in the State on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to States. The county acreage allotment then is apportioned to farms within the county on the basis of past production of rice on the farm, taking into consideration acreage allotments previously established for the farm and the applicable standards set forth above.

RICE (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
c. Farm market-ing quotas	Actual production of the: total rice acreage on : the farm less the farm : marketing excess. Farm : marketing excess is : equal to the normal pro-: duction of the farm : acreage in excess of : farm acreage allotment; : however, it cannot be : larger than amount by : which the actual rice : production of the farm : exceeds the normal pro-: duction of the farm : acreage allotment if the: producer satisfactorily : establishes such produc-: tion. :	
3. Authority to increase	Secretary may increase when necessary to meet a national emergency; meet a material increase in export demand; make available free of mar- keting restrictions a normal supply of rice.	Secretary may increase when necessary to meet a national emergency or meet a material increase in export demand.
<u>Referendum Facts</u>		
1. Latest date for holding	Within 30 days after : issuance of the market-: ing quota proclamation. :	
2. Announcement of results	Feb. 15 immediately pre-: ceding marketing year : for which quotas are in : effect if vote is un- : favorable. :	
3. Persons eli-gible to vote	Any farmer engaged in : producing the crop of : rice harvested in the : year immediately pre-: ceding the referendum. :	
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for 1 year; no : quotas. :	



RICE (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.	:

Marketing Quota

Penalty Facts

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Size of penalty  | Fifty percent of June 15 parity price.   | : |
| 2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas                             | See small farms. Also, rice produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station.  | : |
| 3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid                         | Farm marketing excess. For definition, see farm marketing quotas.  | : |
| 4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed | Storage of farm marketing excess; delivery of excess to Secretary of Agriculture or designee; disposition in manner not inconsistent with purposes of act. Producer has reasonable period prior to harvest to adjust production. | : |
| 5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed                    | Farmer may pay entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by buyer on each bag of rice not identified as penalty free.  | : |

Special Provisions for New, Old, and Small Farms

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. New farms | Not to exceed 3% of State allotment may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms (those on which rice was not planted in any of the 5 preceding years) on the basis of the applicable factors used for establishing allotments for old farms. |
|--------------|--|

RICE (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
2. Old farms	Not to exceed 1% of the national allotment may be used for apportionment to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of insufficient State or county allotments or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the 5 preceding years.	
3. Small farms	Acreage allotments or marketing quotas do not apply to nonirrigated rice produced on any farm where the acreage planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed 3 acres.	

Definitions

1. Normal supply for determining when marketing quotas required	Estimated rice exports : for the marketing year : in which the marketing : quota proclamation is : issued plus estimated : domestic consumption of : rice for the preceding : marketing year plus 10% : of the total for carry- : over allowance. The : Secretary may adjust for : trends in consumption : and unusual conditions. :
2. Normal supply for determining size of national acreage allotment	Estimated rice exports for the marketing year in which acreage allotments or marketing quotas will be in effect plus estimated domestic consumption of rice for the preceding marketing year plus 10% of the total for carryover allowance. The Secretary may adjust for trends in consumption and unusual conditions.

TOBACCO: Summary of Major Marketing Quota Provisions<sup>1/</sup>

<u>When Required</u>	MARKETING QUOTAS
1. When proclaimed	<p>The Secretary is required to proclaim quotas for the three succeeding marketing years whenever he determines not later than Dec. 1 that one of the conditions indicated below exists for any kind of tobacco:</p> <p>(1) Quotas have never been proclaimed and the total supply at the beginning of the marketing year exceeds the reserve supply level.</p> <p>(2) The marketing year is the last in a 3-year period in which quotas will be in effect.</p> <p>(3) Farm acreage allotments will be materially revised before the end of the quota period due to amendments in allotment provisions.</p> <p>(4) A quota is not currently in effect because of producer disapproval. However, a quota may not be proclaimed for any year within a 3-year period for which quotas have been disapproved if producers have disapproved quotas for 3 years in succession after 1952, unless one-fourth or more of the farmers engaged in production of such tobacco prior to November 10 petition the Secretary to proclaim a quota.</p>
2. Emergency authority to terminate	<p>The Secretary may terminate quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency, to meet a material increase in export demand, to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of tobacco.</p>
3. Latest date for proclaiming quotas	<p>Dec. 1 preceding the marketing year for which quotas will be in effect.</p>
<u>Level at Which Established</u>	
1. National marketing quota	<p>The number of pounds of new crop tobacco required to make available a total supply equal to the reserve supply level for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect.</p>

TOBACCO (cont'd)

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:                   MARKETING QUOTAS

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2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas:

a. State marketing quotas

National marketing quota (less reserve for new farms and increases in small farm allotments) is apportioned to States on the basis of State production during the 5 preceding years, adjusted to extent necessary for abnormal production conditions, production trends, small farms, giving due consideration to seedbed and plant diseases. For flue-cured, the State marketing quota cannot be less than 500 acres multiplied by national average yield for flue-cured tobacco in 5 preceding years.

b. State acreage allotments

State marketing quota is converted into State acreage allotment by dividing the State quota by the average State yield in the 5 preceding years, adjusted for abnormal production conditions.

c. Farm acreage allotments

State acreage allotment is apportioned to old tobacco farms in the State using these standards: Past acreage adjusted for abnormal weather and plant diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for production of tobacco; crop rotation practices; and soil and other physical factors affecting production. Certain minimums are prescribed for Burley tobacco--see tobacco marketing quota regulations.

d. Farm marketing quotas

Actual production of farm acreage allotment.

3. Authority to increase

Quota may be increased prior to Mar. 1 by not more than 20% to meet market demand or avoid undue restrictions on marketing of tobacco. Secretary may increase when necessary to meet a national emergency, to meet a material increase in export demand, to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of tobacco.

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TOBACCO (cont'd)

		MARKETING QUOTAS
<u>Referendum Facts</u>		
1. Latest date for holding		Within 30 days after proclamation of the marketing quota.
2. Announcement of results		By January 1 of calendar year in which marketing quotas will begin, if vote is unfavorable.
3. Persons eligible to vote		Any farmer who was engaged in producing the crop of tobacco harvested prior to referendum.
4. Alternatives voted on		Quotas for 3 years; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas		Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.
<u>Marketing Quota Penalty Facts</u>		
1. Size of penalty		Seventy-five percent of average market price in marketing year preceding marketing year for which marketing quotas will be in effect.
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas		Tobacco produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is exempt from quotas.
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid		Quantity harvested and marketed in excess of farm marketing quota; however, prorated over entire crop.
4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed		Storage of excess; disposition (prior to or after harvest) in manner in which excess cannot be marketed. Producer has reasonable period prior to harvest to adjust production.
5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed		Warehouseman or buyer pays pro rata share of total penalty each time a farmer markets a portion of his total crop and deducts payment from proceeds to farmer.

TOBACCO (cont'd)

<u>Special Provisions for New or Small Farms</u>	MARKETING QUOTAS
1. New and small farms	Not more than 5% of national marketing quota is required to be allotted to new farms (those farms on which no tobacco was produced during the 5 years prior to the year for which marketing quota will be in effect) and to increase allotments on small farms. Allotment is made on same basis as that to old farms except that past tobacco experience of farm operator is used. Quota for a new farm cannot exceed 75% of quota for similar old farm.
<u>Definitions</u>	
1. Reserve supply	Normal supply plus 5%.
2. Normal supply	Normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus as an allowance for carry-over (a) 175% of a normal year's domestic consumption and (b) 65% of a normal year's exports.
3. Normal year's domestic consumption and exports	Yearly average quantity of U. S. produced tobacco consumed in U. S. during 10 preceding marketing years and exported during same period, adjusted for trend.
<u>1/ Acreage allotments for tobacco have been used in the past only when marketing quotas were in effect.</u>	

WHEAT: Summary of Major Marketing Quota and Acreage  
Allotment Provisions

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
<u>When Required</u>		
1. When pro- claimed	When, not later than May:Every year, unless Sec- 15, Secretary determines:retary dispenses with that (1) the total sup- :allotments under his ply during the next mar-:emergency authority. keting year will exceed : the normal supply by : more than 20%; or (2)the: average price received : by farmers does not ex- : ceed 66% of parity for 3: consecutive months dur- : ing the marketing year : drawing to a close and : the total supply for : such marketing year is : at or above normal sup- : ply, he must proclaim : marketing quotas for the: marketing year beginning: in the next calendar : year, unless Secretary : dispenses with quotas : under his emergency au- : thority. (For example, : see Part IV.) :	
2. Emergency authority to terminate	Secretary may terminate :Secretary may terminate quotas when necessary to:allotments when nec- meet a national emer- :essary to meet a nation- gency; meet a material :al emergency or a ma- increase in export de- :terial increase in export mand; make available :demand. free of marketing re- : strictions a normal sup-: ply of wheat. Also, : Secretary must terminate: when July or Aug. crop : report shows total sup- : ply will be less than : normal year's domestic : consumption and exports : plus 30%. :	
3. Latest date for procla- mation	May 15 of the year prior to the calendar year in which the marketing quota or acreage allotment year begins.	

WHEAT (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
4. Coverage	Applies only to States in the commercial wheat-producing area.	
<u>Level at Which Established</u>		
1. National	A national marketing quota is not determined. The national acreage allotment instead is computed directly by the same formula used when only acreage allotments are in effect.	:The number of acres of wheat which, when multiplied by the national average yield of wheat per acre in the 10 preceding years (adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and trends in yields), will make available a quantity of wheat equal to a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 30%, after allowing for estimated carryin and imports. Cannot be less than 55 million acres. (For example see Part IV.)
2. Steps taken in establishing farm acreage allotments and farm marketing quotas:		
a. State acreage allotments	National acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 1%) is apportioned to wheat producing States on the basis of the average acreage seeded for and diverted from wheat production in each State during the 10 preceding years adjusted for abnormal weather and trends in acreage.	
b. County acreage allotments	State acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 3% for new farms) is apportioned to wheat producing counties on the basis of average acreage seeded for and diverted from wheat production in each county during the 10 preceding years adjusted for abnormal weather and trends in acreage, and for promotion of soil conservation practices.	



WHEAT (cont'd)

	MARKETING QUOTAS	ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
c. Farm acreage allotments	County acreage allotment is apportioned to farms in the county using these standards: Past wheat acreage history, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography.	
d. Farm marketing quotas	Actual production from the total wheat acreage on the farm less the farm marketing excess. Farm marketing excess is equal to normal production of acreage in excess of farm acreage allotment; however, excess cannot be larger than amount by which the actual production of the farm exceeds the normal output of the farm acreage allotment, if producer satisfactorily establishes such production.	
3. Authority to increase	Secretary may increase quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency; meet a material increase in export demand; make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of wheat.	Secretary may increase allotments when necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.
<u>Referendum Facts</u>		
1. Latest date for holding	Before July 25 prior to marketing year for which quotas will be in effect.	
2. Announcement of results	Prior to effective date of quota if vote is unfavorable.	
3. Persons eligible to vote	Any farmer (as defined in the regulations) in commercial wheat producing area who will be subject to quotas; i.e., a farmer who will plant more than 15 acres for harvest as grain.	

WHEAT (cont'd)

	MARKETING QUOTAS	ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for 1 year; no quotas.	
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Not less than two-thirds of eligible farmers voting approve.	
<u>Marketing Quota</u>		
<u>Penalty Facts</u>		
1. Size of penalty	Forty-five percent of May 1 parity price.	
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas	Any farm on which normal production of acreage planted to wheat is less than 200 bu. or on which the acreage planted to wheat for harvest as grain does not exceed 15 acres. Also, wheat produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is not subject to penalty. Farms in the noncommercial wheat producing area.	
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid	Farm marketing excess. For definition, see farm marketing quotas.	
4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed	Storage of farm marketing excess, delivery of excess to Secretary of Agriculture or designee, disposition in manner not inconsistent with purposes of act. Producer has reasonable period prior to harvest to adjust production.	
5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed	Farmer may pay entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by buyer on each bushel of wheat not identified as penalty free.	

WHEAT (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
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Special Provisions  
for New and Small  
Farms

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. New farms   | Not more than 3% of State allotment may be apportioned to new farms--those on which wheat was not planted during any of the 3 preceding years.   |
| 2. Small farms | Any farm on which normal production of acreage planted to wheat is less than 200 bu. or on which acreage planted to wheat for harvest as grain does not exceed 15 acres is exempt from quotas. |

Definitions

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Normal supply (for determining when marketing quotas required) | Estimated domestic wheat: consumption for the marketing year in which a determination regarding the need for marketing quotas is being made, plus estimated wheat exports for the following marketing year plus 20% of total for carryover allowance. The Secretary may adjust if he determines necessary for trends in consumption and for unusual conditions. |
| 2. Normal year's domestic consumption and exports                 | Yearly average quantity of wheat consumed in U. S. during 10 preceding years and average quantity exported during same period, adjusted for trends.   |
| 3. Commercial wheat area  | Any State which has a wheat allotment of 25,000 acres or less may be designated as outside the commercial wheat producing area.   |

PART III

EXTENT TO WHICH ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING  
QUOTAS HAVE BEEN USED

YEARS IN WHICH ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAMS  
WERE IN EFFECT FOR TOBACCO, 1938-1958

Crop	: : Type 31	: : Types 11-14	: : Fire-cured : : Types 21-24	: : Dark : : Types 35-36	: : Virginia : : Type 37	: : Cigar filler : : Types 42-55	: : Maryland : : Type 32	: : Cigar : Type 41
1938	MA*	MA*	MA*	MA*	--	A*	--	--
1939	A* 2/	A* 2/	A* 2/	A* 2/	--	A*	--	--
1940	MA*	MA*	A*	A*	A*	A*	--	A*
1941	MA*	MA*	MA*	MA*	A*	A*	--	A*
1942	MA*	MA*	MA*	MA*	A*	A*	--	A*
1943	MA*	MA*	MA* 3/	MA* 3/	A*	A*	--	A*
1944	M	M	--	--	--	--	--	--
1945	M	M	--	--	--	--	--	--
1946	M	M	M	M	--	--	--	--
1947	M	M	M	M	--	--	--	--
1948	M	M	M	M	--	--	--	--
1949	M	M	M	M	--	--	--	--
1950	M	M	M	M	M	--	--	--
1951	M	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1952	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/	2/
1953	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	2/
1954	M	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1955	M	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1956	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
1957	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
1958	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

A-Acreage allotments in effect under Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. M-Marketing quotas and acreage allotments in effect under Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. A\*-Soil-depleting acreage allotments in effect under the Agricultural Conservation Program. 1/ A soil-depleting acreage allotment under the Agricultural Conservation Program was in effect also for Georgia-Florida (Type 62). 2/ Marketing quotas disapproved by farmers. 3/ Marketing quotas and acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 terminated.



# ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS PROCLAIMED<sup>1/</sup> FOR TOBACCO 1938-1956

Crop	Burley : : Type 31	Flue-cured : : Types 11-14	Fire-cured : : Types 21-24	Dark : : Types 35-36	Virginia : : Type 37	Cigar filler : : Types 42-55	Cigar : Type 32
1938	2/ 448	864	167 3/	3/	87*		
1939	2/ 400* 4/	876* 4/	160* 3/4/	3/4/	88*		
1940	2/ 375	758	160* 3/	3*	92*		30
1941	2/ 374	762	84	36	97*		30
1942	2/ 379	841	81	36	93*		30
1943	2/ 471	895	89 5/	39 5/	97*		30
1944	589	1,095	--	--	--		--
1945	609	1,118	--	--	--		--
1946	557	1,257	118	48	--		--
1947	469	1,247	116	44	--		--
1948	463	908	77	33	--		--
1949	468	959	66	30	--		--
1950	418	969	57	27	4		--
1951	472	1,119	57	27	4	48 4/	32 4/
1952	475	1,127	57	27	5	49 4/	30 4/
1953	433	1,045	57	27	5	56	32 4/
1954	400	1,053	56	23	6	52 4/	30 4/
1955	310	1,007	51	21	6	47 4/	31 4/
1956		889					

\*-Acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Where acreage allotments were in effect under both the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, only AAA acreage allotments are shown. <sup>1/</sup> Sum of acreages allotted by States. A national acreage allotment is not established for tobacco. <sup>2/</sup> Soil-depleting acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program also were in effect for Georgia-Florida (Type 62) 1938-1943--3,000 acres. <sup>3/</sup> Fire-cured and dark air-cured allotments were combined. <sup>4/</sup> Allotments under AAA of 1938 terminated after growers rejected marketing quotas. <sup>5/</sup> Marketing quotas and acreage allotments under AAA of 1938 terminated.

## RESULTS OF MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDA FOR TOBACCO

Type	Crop	Date of referendum	Total votes cast	Percent of Votes Cast	
				For 3 : years	For 1 : Against quotas
Flue-cured	1938	March 12, 1938	255,095	--	86.2
	1939	Dec. 10, 1938	233,393	--	56.8
	1940	Oct. 5, 1939	250,671	--	90.0
	1941, 1942, 1943	July 20, 1940	203,059	86.1	1.8
	1944, 1945, 1946	July 24, 1943	143,510	87.6	3.1
	1947, 1948, 1949	July 12, 1946	256,735	97.1	1.2
	1950, 1951, 1952	July 23, 1949	230,719	97.7	0.9
	1953, 1954, 1955	July 19, 1952	260,163	97.8	1.0
	1956, 1957, 1958	July 23, 1955	200,444	95.5	1.8
					2.7
Burley	1938	April 9, 1938	177,078	--	87.1
	1939	Dec. 17, 1938	217,339	--	59.4
	1940	Nov. 21, 1939	118,527	--	83.3
	1941, 1942, 1943	Nov. 23, 1940	145,089	76.5	3.1
	1944, 1945, 1946	Oct. 23, 1943	123,559	92.8	2.1
	1947, 1948, 1949	Oct. 25, 1946	135,326	95.9	1.7
	1950, 1951, 1952	Nov. 26, 1949	155,483	92.3	3.5
	1953, 1954, 1955	Nov. 22, 1952	179,493	97.0	1.3
	1955 Redetermination	April 28, 1955	340,822	96.0	1.7
					4.0
Fire-cured and Dark air-cured 2/	1938	March 12, 1938	48,788	--	80.6
	1939	Dec. 7, 1938	43,736	--	60.4
Fire-cured	1941, 1942, 1943 3/ 1946 4/, 1947, 1948	Nov. 23, 1940	23,296	86.3	2.1
	1949, 1950, 1951	Oct. 20, 1945	13,557	90.8	2.8
	1952, 1953, 1954	Nov. 27, 1948	21,140	94.7	2.5
	1955, 1956, 1957	Dec. 7, 1951	13,350	96.5	1.8
		Dec. 14, 1954	11,919	95.6	1.8
					2.6

National Acreage Allotments Proclaimed for  
Basic Commodities, Except Tobacco  
1938--1956

Crop	Wheat	Corn (Com <sup>1</sup> )	Rice	Peanuts	Upland cotton	Extra long staple cotton
- - - - - thousand acres - - - - -						
1938	62,000*	40,491	850*	1,330*	27,493	--
1939	55,000	41,240	862*	1,345*	27,863	--
1940	62,000	36,638	892*	1,507*	27,545	--
1941	62,000	37,300	896*	1,610	27,399	--
1942	55,000 <sup>1/</sup>	41,338	1,200*	1,610	27,281	--
1943	55,000 <sup>1/</sup>	43,423 <sup>2/</sup>	1,380*	1,610 <sup>1/</sup>	27,203 <sup>1/</sup>	--
1944	--	--	--	--	--	--
1945	--	--	--	--	--	--
1946	--	--	--	--	--	--
1947	--	--	--	--	--	--
1948	--	--	--	2,359 <sup>1/</sup>	--	--
1949	--	--	--	2,629	--	--
1950	72,776	46,247	1,593	2,200	21,000	--
1951	72,785 <sup>2/</sup>	--	1,868 <sup>2/</sup>	1,889 <sup>3/</sup>	--	--
1952	--	--	--	1,706 <sup>4/</sup>	--	--
1953	--	--	--	1,678	--	--
1954	62,000	46,996	--	1,610	21,379	41
1955	55,000	49,843	1,928 <sup>5/</sup>	1,610	18,113	46
1956	55,000	--	--	--	--	--

\* Acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program.  
Where acreage allotments were in effect under both the Agricultural  
Conservation Program and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,  
only AAA acreage allotments are shown.

- 1/ Marketing quotas and acreage allotments under AAA of 1938 suspended.
- 2/ Acreage allotments terminated.
- 3/ Includes original allotment of 1,771,117 acres, 34,900 acres  
allotted under P. L. 17 (82d Cong.), and 83,226 acres allotted to  
States producing Virginia type peanuts.
- 4/ Includes original allotment of 1,673,102 acres, 30,249 acres  
allotted to States producing Virginia type peanuts, and 2,390 acres  
to States producing Spanish peanuts.
- 5/ Original allotment of 1,859,000 acres revised to 1,927,734 acres  
under P. L. 29 (84th Cong.).

# RESULTS OF MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDA FOR RICE, COTTON, WHEAT, AND PEANUTS

Commodity	Crop	Date of Referendum	Total		Votes		Percent	
			Total		Yes	No	Yes	No
Rice	1939	Dec. 1938	7,890		3,806	4,084	48.2	
	1955	Jan. 1955	17,647		15,911	1,736	90.2	
Cotton, upland	1938	Mar. 1938	1,527,028		1,406,088	120,940	92.1	
	1939	Dec. 1938	1,169,663		983,903	185,760	84.1	
	1940	Dec. 1939	962,273		877,297	84,976	91.2	
	1941	Dec. 1940	918,857		848,428	70,429	92.3	
	1942	Dec. 1941	840,881		789,662	52,219	93.9	
	1943 <sup>1/</sup>	Dec. 1942	762,856		657,452	105,404	86.2	
	1950	Dec. 1949	644,135		575,963	68,172	89.4	
	1954	Dec. 1953	487,453		458,382	29,071	94.0	
	1955	Dec. 1954	346,542		318,949	27,593	92.0	
	1954	Dec. 1953	1,643		1,467	176	89.3	
Cotton, extra long staple	1955	Dec. 1954	1,193		1,107	86	92.8	
	1941 <sup>1/</sup>	May 1941	559,630		453,569	106,061	81.0	
Wheat	1942 <sup>1/</sup>	May 1942	392,111		323,030	69,081	82.4	
	1943 <sup>1/</sup>				NO VOTE			
	1954	Aug. 1953	447,757		390,221	57,536	87.2	
	1955	July 1954	284,646		208,623	76,023	73.3	
Peanuts	1956	June 1955	347,652		268,817	78,835	77.3	
	1941 )							
	1942 )	April 1941	73,850		64,462	9,388	87.3	
	1943 <sup>1/</sup> )							
	1948 <sup>1/</sup> )							
	1949 )	Dec. 1947	105,089		92,136	12,953	87.7	
	1950 )							
	1951 )							
	1952 )	Dec. 1950	68,910		48,790	20,120	70.8	
	1953 )							
	1954 )							
	1955 )	Dec. 1953	66,433		62,637	3,796	94.3	
	1956 )							

<sup>1/</sup> Suspended

PART IV

EXAMPLES OF MARKETING QUOTA AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENT  
DETERMINATIONS, 1955 CROPS



Examples of Determinations<sup>1/</sup> of Need for Proclaiming Marketing  
Quotas for Specified 1955 Crops

WHEAT

	<u>Million bushels</u>
<u>Estimated total supply 1954-55 marketing year</u>	
1. Estimated carryover July 1, 1954	900
2. Estimated 1954 production <sup>2/</sup>	1,000
3. Estimated imports	3
4. Total supply (item 1 plus items 2 and 3)	<u>1,903</u> <sup>3/</sup>
<u>Normal supply</u>	
5. Estimated domestic consumption 1953-54 as adjusted by Secretary <sup>4/</sup>	704
6. Estimated exports, 1954-55	220
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	<u>924</u>
8. Allowance for carryover (15% of item 7) <sup>5/</sup>	139
9. Normal supply (item 7 plus item 8)	<u>1,063</u>
<u>Level at which marketing quotas required (120% of item 9)</u>	1,276
<u>Extent to which estimated total supply exceeds normal supply</u>	79%

ROUGH RICE

	<u>Thousand cwt.</u>
<u>Estimated total supply 1954-55 marketing year</u>	
1. Estimated carryover August 1, 1954	7,557
2. Estimated 1954 production <sup>6/</sup>	58,950
3. Estimated imports 1954-55	350
4. Total supply (item 1 plus items 2 and 3)	<u>66,857</u>
<u>Normal supply</u>	
5. Estimated domestic consumption 1953-54	25,620
6. Estimated exports 1954-55	26,000
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	<u>51,620</u>
8. Allowance for carryover (10% of item 7)	5,162
9. Normal supply (item 7 plus item 8)	<u>56,782</u>
<u>Level at which marketing quota required (110% of item 9)</u>	62,460
<u>Extent to which estimated total supply exceeds normal supply</u>	17.6%

UPLAND COTTON

	<u>Bales</u>
<u>Estimated total supply 1954-55 marketing year</u>	
1. Estimated carryover old crop cotton Aug. 1, 1954	9,000,000
2. Estimated production 1954 <sup>7/</sup>	12,400,000
3. Estimated imports 1954-55	50,000
4. Total supply (item 1 plus items 2 and 3)	<u>21,450,000</u> <sup>3/</sup>

Normal supply

5. Estimated domestic consumption 1954-55	9,100,000
6. Estimated exports 1954-55	4,500,000
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	<u>13,600,000</u>
8. Allowance for carryover (30% of item 7)	4,100,000
9. Normal supply (item 7 plus item 8)	<u>17,700,000</u>

Level at which marketing quota required (100% of item 9)      17,700,000

Extent to which estimated total supply exceeds normal supply      21.2%

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- 1/ Estimates in these examples are based on latest statistics available at time the determination was made.
- 2/ June 1954 Crop Report.
- 3/ Total supply figure includes the quantity set aside under Title I of the Agricultural Act of 1954.
- 4/ Adjusted to provide a more normal amount of wheat for domestic use.
- 5/ This allowance subsequently was increased to 20% effective with 1956 crop.
- 6/ December 1954 Crop Report.
- 7/ October 1954 Crop Report.

Examples of Determination<sup>1/</sup> of National Acreage Allotments  
for 1955 Crops of Wheat and Rice

WHEAT

	<u>Million bushels</u>
1. Normal year's domestic consumption	703
2. Normal year's exports	287
3. Total (item 1 plus item 2)	<u>990</u>
4. Normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 30%	1,287
5. Estimated carryover July 1, 1955	998
6. Estimated imports 1955-56	<u>3</u>
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	<u>1,001</u>
8. Production needed in 1955 (item 4 minus item 7)	286
9. National average yield per planted acre	15.0 bu.
10. National acreage allotment for the 1955 crop (item 8 divided by item 9)	19,066,667 acres
11. Minimum national acreage allotment <sup>2/</sup>	55,000,000 acres

ROUGH RICE

	<u>Thousand cwt.</u>
1. Estimated domestic consumption 1954-55	26,850
2. Estimated exports 1955-56	26,000
3. Total (item 1 plus item 2)	<u>52,850</u>
4. Allowance for carryover (10% of item 3)	5,285
5. Normal supply (item 3 plus item 4)	<u>58,135</u>
6. Estimated carryover on August 1, 1955	<u>14,000</u>
7. Production needed in 1955 (item 5 minus item 6)	44,135
8. National average yield per planted acre 1950-54	2,374 lbs.
9. National acreage allotment for 1955 (item 7 divided by item 8)	1,859,093 <sup>3/</sup> acres

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates in these examples are based on latest statistics available at the time the determination was made.

<sup>2/</sup> The national acreage allotment for wheat cannot be less than 55,000,000 acres.

<sup>3/</sup> The national acreage allotment subsequently was increased to 1,927,734 acres under Public Law 29 (84th Cong.).







